

# AMERICAN RECORDER.



V. VII.

WASHINGTON, N. C. MAY 5, 1822—PUBLISHED BY JOHN M'WILLIAMS

5

## Laws of the United States

FIRST SESSION OF SEVENTEENTH CONGRESS BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT to authorize the Secretary of the Treasury to exchange a stock bearing an interest of five per cent for certain stocks bearing an interest of six and seven per cent.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That a subscription to the amount of twelve millions of dollars, of the seven per cent stock and of the six per cent stock of the year eighteen hundred and twelve, and also, for fourteen millions of the six per cent stock of the years eighteen hundred and thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, be, and the same is hereby proposed: for which purpose, books shall be opened at the Treasury of the United States, and at the several Loan Offices, on the first day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, to remain open until the first day of July next: thereafter, for such parts of the above mentioned description of stocks as shall, on any day of subscription, stand on the books of the Treasury and on those of the several Loan Offices, respectively, which subscription shall be effected by a transfer to the United States, in the manner provided by law for such transfers, of the credit or credits standing on the said books, and by a surrender of the certificates of the stock so subscribed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That for the whole, or any part, of any sum, which shall be thus subscribed, of the six per cent stocks of the years one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, credits shall be entered to the respective subscribers, who shall be entitled to a certificate, or certificates, purporting that the United States owe to the holder, or holders thereof, his, her, or their assigns, a sum, to be expressed therein, equal to the amount of the principal stock thus subscribed, bearing an interest of five per centum per annum, payable quarterly, from the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, transferable in the same manner as is provided by law for the transfer of the stock subscribed, and subject to redemption at the pleasure of the United States, in the proportion, and at the periods herein defined, viz: one third at any time after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty; one third at any time after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one; and the remainder at any time after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two; and that for the whole, or any part, which shall be thus subscribed, of the seven per cent stock, credits shall be entered to the respective subscribers, who shall be entitled to a certificate, or certificates, purporting that the United States owe to the holder, or holders thereof, his, her, or their assigns, a sum, to be expressed therein, equal to the amount of the principal stock thus subscribed, bearing an interest of five per centum per annum, payable quarterly, from the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, transferable in the same manner as is provided by law for the transfer of the stock subscribed, and subject to redemption at the pleasure of the United States, at any time after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three; and that no reimbursement shall be made, except for the whole amount of such new certificate, nor until after at least six months public notice of such intended reimbursement. And it shall be the duty of the Secretary and Treasury to cause to be re-transferred to the respective subscribers, the several sums by them subscribed, beyond the amount of the certificates of five per cent stock, issued to them respectively.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, the amount of seven and six per cent stocks, authorized to be subscribed by the act section of this act, shall not have been subscribed by the first day of July next, the remainder of that amount may be subscribed on the books of the Treasury, at any time between the said first day of July, and the first day of October next thereafter; and for the whole, or any part, of any sum which shall be thus subscribed, of the six per cent stocks of the years eighteen hundred and twelve, eighteen hundred and thirteen, eighteen hundred and fourteen, and eighteen hundred and fifteen, credits shall be entered to the respective subscribers, who shall be entitled to a certificate, or certificates, purporting that the United States owe to the holder, or holders thereof,

of, his, her, or their assigns, a sum, to be expressed therein, equal to the amount of the principal stock thus subscribed, bearing an interest of five per centum per annum, payable quarterly, from the thirtieth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, transferable in the same manner as is provided by law for the transfer of the stock subscribed, and subject to redemption, at the pleasure of the United States, in the proportion, and at the periods, herein defined, viz: one third at any time after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty; one third at any time after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one; and the remainder at any time after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two; and that, for the whole or any part which shall be thus subscribed of the seven per cent stock, credits shall be entered to the respective subscribers, who shall be entitled to a certificate, purporting that the United States owe to the holder, or holders thereof, his, her, or their assigns, a sum to be expressed therein, equal to the amount of the principal stock thus subscribed, bearing an interest of five per centum per annum, payable quarterly, from the thirtieth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, transferable in the manner as is provided by law for the transfer of the stock subscribed, and subject to the redemption at the pleasure of the United States, at any time after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three: Provided, That no reimbursement shall be made, except for the whole amount of such new certificate, nor until at least six months public notice of such reimbursement.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the same funds which have heretofore been, and now are, pledged by law for the payment of the interest and for the redemption or reimbursement of the stock which may be subscribed by virtue of the provisions of this act, shall remain pledged for the payment of the interest accruing on the stock created by reason of such subscription and for the redemption or reimbursement of the principal of the same. It shall be the duty of the commissioners of the sinking fund to cause to be applied and paid out of the said fund, yearly and every year, such sum and sums as may be annually wanted to discharge the interest accruing to the stock which may be created by virtue of this act. The said commissioners are hereby authorized to employ, from time to time, such sum and sums out of the said fund as they may think proper, towards redeeming, by purchase or reimbursement, in conformity with the provisions of this act, the principal of said stock. And such part of the said annual sum of ten millions of dollars, vested by law in the said commissioners, as may be necessary and wanting for the above purposes, shall be and continue appropriated [appropriated] to the payment of interest and redemption of the public debt, until the whole of the stock which may be created under the provisions of this act shall have been redeemed or reimbursed.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed in any wise to alter, abridge, or impair, the rights of those creditors of the United States who shall not subscribe to the loan to be opened by virtue of this act.

PHILIP P. BARBOUR,  
Speaker of the House of Representatives.  
JOHN GALATHEAD,  
President of the Senate, pro tempore.  
March 30, 1822.—Approved:  
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT supplementary to an act, entitled "An Act for the relief of the purchasers of public lands prior to the first day of July, eighteen hundred and twenty."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, all purchasers, and every legal holder of any certificate of the purchase of the public lands of the United States, who were entitled to, but who have not availed themselves of any of the provisions of the act of Congress of the second of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, entitled "An Act for the relief of the purchasers of public lands prior to the first day of July, eighteen hundred and twenty," be allowed, at any time on or before the thirtieth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, to surrender their certificates of purchase, to accept, and, on filing such acceptances shall be entitled and subject to such of the provisions of the

foregoing act, as apply to cases where complete payment may be made of any tract of land prior to the thirtieth day of September next.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all purchasers, and every legal holder of any certificate of purchase of the public lands of the United States, who may not have accepted any of the provisions of the foregoing act of March the second, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, or who may not avail themselves of the provision of the first section of this act, be permitted, at any time prior to the thirtieth day of September next, to file their acceptances, and surrender their certificates of purchase, and shall be entitled to all the benefits and subject to all the provisions of the foregoing act of March the second, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, which relate, in any manner, to relinquishment and classification, and to the extension of the time of payment by instalment, and the proceeding in relation thereto, in the same manner as if such acceptances had been held on or before the thirtieth day of September last.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all purchasers, and every legal holder of any certificate of purchase of the public lands of the United States, who may have filed their acceptances and surrendered their certificates of purchase, and accepted the provisions of the foregoing act of March the second, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, which relate to payments to be made by instalments, be permitted, notwithstanding their acceptances heretofore filed, to make complete payment on any tract of land, on or before the thirtieth day of September next, and shall be entitled to the discount provided for by the fourth section of the foregoing act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the registers and receivers of the several land offices of the United States to perform the duties prescribed by, or necessary to carry into complete effect the provisions of this act, according to the forms and instructions heretofore given by the Treasury Department, to keep full and faithful accounts and records of all proceedings under the same, in the manner prescribed by the eighth section of the foregoing act, to make report of the same to the Treasury Department within the term of three months from the thirtieth day of September next, and shall receive, as compensation for like services, the fees provided for by the seventh and eighth sections of said act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That every tract of land which would have been forfeited from a failure to file an acceptance and to surrender the certificate of purchases on or before the thirtieth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, be, and the same is hereby, exempted from forfeiture and sale until the thirtieth day of September next, and no longer.

April 30, 1822.  
(Signed as above.)

AN ACT to revive and continue in force "An Act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the States of Maryland and Georgia."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act passed the seventeenth day of March, in the year one thousand eight hundred, entitled "An Act declaring the assent of Congress to certain acts of the States of Maryland and Georgia," and which, by subsequent acts, has been revived and continued in force until the third day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty-two, be, and the same hereby is, revived and continued in force until the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-eight: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall authorize the demand of a duty on tonnage or vessels propelled by steam employed in the transportation of passengers.

April 30, 1822.  
(Signed as above.)

AN ACT to establish the District of Blakeley.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the thirtieth day of June next, the Alabama, Middle, and Tensaw rivers, in the state of Alabama, and all the shores and waters on the east side of the Bay of Mobile, and all the rivers of the said state emptying into the Gulf of Mexico, to the east of said Bay, shall form a Collection District, to be called the District of Blakeley, of which the port of Blakeley shall be the sole port of Entry; and a collector for

the District shall be appointed, to reside at such place as the President of the United States shall direct, near said port, who shall be entitled to receive, in addition to the fees and other emoluments established by law the annual salary of two hundred and fifty dollars.

April 17, 1822.  
(Signed as above.)

AN ACT to remit duties on a sword imported to be presented to Captain Thomas Macdonough, of the United States Navy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the duties which have accrued, or which may accrue, to the United States, upon the importation of a sword, to be presented to Captain Thomas Macdonough, of the U. S. Navy, in behalf of the pretty officers, seamen, and marines, who served on board the frigate Guerriere, when she was lately under his command in the Mediterranean, which sword is represented to be, or lately to have been, in the custody of the Collector of the District of New York, be, and the said duties are hereby, remitted.

April 17, 1822.  
(Signed as above.)

AN ACT to amend the act, entitled "An act to establish the District of Bristol, and to annex the town of Kittery and Berwick to the District of Portsmouth," passed February 26th, eighteen hundred and one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the thirtieth day of September next, the District of Bristol, as described in the act entitled "An act to establish the District of Bristol and to annex the towns of Kittery and Berwick to the District of Portsmouth," passed February twenty-fifth, eighteen hundred and one, shall be called and known by the name of the District of Bristol and Warren, and that Bristol and Warren shall thereafter be considered as one port of entry, and shall possess all the rights and privileges which now belong to the Port of Bristol.

April 17, 1822.  
(Signed as above.)

AN ACT to fix the limits of the Port of Entry and Delivery for the District of Philadelphia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Philadelphia shall, from and after the passage of this act, be the sole Port of Entry and Delivery for the District of Philadelphia, which said Port of Entry and Delivery shall be bounded by the Navy Yard on the south, and Cohocksink creek on the north, any thing in any former law to the contrary notwithstanding.

April 17, 1822.  
(Signed as above.)

AN ACT, supplementary to an act, entitled "An act to alter the terms of the District Court in Alabama."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the third section of the act, entitled "An act to alter the terms of the District Court in Alabama," be, and the same is hereby, repealed; and so much of the second section of the act, entitled "An act to establish a District Court in the state of Alabama," as was repealed by the said third section, is hereby revived, re-enacted, and declared to be of full force and effect.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all causes, actions, suits, judgments, libels, pleas, processes, and proceedings, of whatever kind, nature, or description, used out, commenced, or made returnable at Cahawba, shall be there proceeded in and determined; and, in like manner, all such sued out, commenced, or made returnable at Mobile, shall be there proceeded in and determined.

April 17, 1822.—Approved.

SARAH RANSOM returns thanks to the public for the patronage here before given to her House, and takes this method to inform travellers, and others that she continues to keep a

House of Entertainment

AT  
PLYMOUTH, N. C.  
where gentlemen can be satisfied only and commodated—Her House, Bar and Stables, are plentifully furnished with the best the market affords.  
April 8, 1822.—6w322.





WASHINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY, MAY 3, 1822.

STATE vs. JIM SMITH, (a black)

Indictment for a Rape.

This case was tried yesterday before the Superior Court for the County of Beaufort now sitting in this town—his Hon. Judge Daniel presiding.

The prosecution was conducted by Stephen Miller, Esq. Solicitor for the State, and the prisoner ably defended by his counsel Wright C. Stanley & Thomas W. Blackledge, Esquires.

The Jury after having retired about ten minutes, brought in a verdict of GUILTY. The counsel for the prisoner this morning, offered a plea for a new trial, which was overruled.—His Honor the Judge then pronounced the sentence of the law upon the unfortunate criminal, that he be hanged by the neck at the public place of execution in the County of Craven on Friday 24th inst. until DEAD! His honor delivered the sentence in a solemn and impressive manner, recommending the prisoner to employ the little space of time he had to remain in this world, in earnestly seeking a pardon from his offended Creator.

To Correspondents.—“Americus” shall appear in our next.

If the different letters received from England are entitled to credit, we have good cause to believe the British West India Islands will speedily be opened to the American flag.

London papers to the 16th March are received at N. York. The spirit of disaffection in France was increasing.

The expectations of war between Russia and Turkey appear to have increased, so says the Boston Palladium.

Persia is reported to have issued a formal declaration of War against Turkey.

Greece, is expected to come forward as an independent power.

The disturbances in Ireland continue.

Couriers are continually passing between all the great Courts in Europe.

A British Ministerial paper remarks “no country on earth has acted with such a want of liberality towards Britain as Russia.”

De Witt Clinton has publicly declined being considered a candidate for the gubernatorial chair of the State of New York at the next election!

It is reported that a secret marriage has taken place between the King of England and a Princess of Denmark.

PERSIA.

The Shah, of Persia is dead.—His two sons besieging Bagdad, had raised the siege, and repaired to Persia, to contend for the throne. Nat. Adv.

The Bank of Kentucky, and its branches have come to the determination of curtailing its discounts, with a view to restore the currency of the West.

Antigua.—Accounts from this island of the 6th March say, that a direct intercourse with the United States is expected by the first of June. There was a sufficient supply of provisions at market to last to that period. Meal was retailing at from \$24.00 to \$25; flour dull at \$9; Corn 11s3 per bushel.

As the subject is interesting to our readers in this section of the country, we will state in further support of the opinion we have before asserted relative to the removal of the colonial restrictions by Great Britain, that a letter has been received by a commercial house in this town, from their correspondent in Liverpool, (a merchant of the first intelligence and respectability,) in which he says the restrictions will certainly be removed. Norfolk Herald.

In the House of Commons, March 13, a petition was presented from Lower Canada, complaining of great distress, and praying for a free trade. The petition was referred to the Agricultural Committee. Sir I. Coffin again remarked, it would be better for England if Canada was at the bottom of the sea.

The Senate have concurred in the resolution adopted in the House of Representatives, which fixes on the 8th May for the adjournment of Congress.—Saxton.

TAXATION.

Salt is an article of necessity—and the poor man consumes as much of it as the rich one; nay, if he labors severely, he requires more. We have seen a particular statement which shews that a cargo, or quantity of salt, which cost \$1000 for the original investment, may be subject to the payment of 2000 dollars for duties, or the tax on consumption. We only tax this article to double the amount of its own proper value—whereas in England, the domestic consumer has to pay about twenty-five times the sum which the manufacturer receives for it—so we are not so heavily taxed as we might be!

ROME, Jan. 22.—It is gossiped here, that the eldest son of Prince Canino [Lucien Bonaparte] will shortly be married to his cousin, the eldest daughter of Joseph Bonaparte, and that they will both proceed to the United States, to reside with the lady's father.

We received no northern papers yesterday, with the exception of the National Intelligencer, forwarded to us by our attentive correspondent. Letters were, however, received, announcing the arrival of the Ship James Monroe, in a very short passage from Liverpool, bringing England dates to the 2d April. Sanguine expectations were entertained in New York, that the British colonial regulations, would be so far modified, as to allow us a free trade to the West India Islands, a bill having been introduced into the English parliament for that purpose. Pat. Rep.

It appears, that twenty nine thousand nine hundred and ninety six packages of earthenware were exported from Liverpool to the United States, in the year 1821. Methinks, I would rather eat my bit off a wooden platter, and drink my coffee from the red ware of my neighbour, the potter.

Important to Millers.—Oliver Evans' patent right to the Hopperboy, has been declared, by a late decision of the supreme court, at Washington, void as a patent for improvement, because the specification is not according to law; and void as a patent for the whole machine, because he was not the original inventor. [Thus has terminated a subject that for many years was a source of vexatious litigation to the millers and manufacturers of flour; by which the patentee extorted immense sums of money.—It is understood, that his claims to other parts of the improvement in the art of manufacturing flour, are equally deceptive with the hopperboy.]

WASHINGTON, April 27.

In the course of the Debate on Thursday last, on the Appropriation for carrying into effect the articles of the Treaty with Spain which relates to boundary, it was stated by Mr. TUCKER, of Virginia, from authority which he relied upon, that a Minister had been appointed from Mexico to this country, who might be expected to arrive in the United States within three weeks.—Nat. Int.

Brazil.—Accounts have been received from Pernambuco, that several violent European royalists had been massacred in the Brazils, and that a general opinion prevailed there, that the inhabitants would soon declare themselves independent of Portugal. From the present state of public opinion in Brazil and Mexico, nothing else is expected than the entire expulsion of the Royalists from the whole of South America, and the establishment of governments similar to that now existing in Columbia.

In the House of Commons on the 4th March, Sir Robert Wilson asked whether there was any truth in the report of an interruption of peace between Russia and Turkey.—The Marquis of Londonderry replied, that there was no ground for such rumor.

Mr. Howison, Scotch traveller in America, has been writing a book, in ridicule of this country, the profits of which, we presume, are intended to defray the expense of the tourist. Can it be, that taste and patriotism are so low as to meet the views of this Scotchman. If this tourist should intend to amuse himself by a second visit to the United States, we would furnish him with a hint, which might more than defray his expenses, provided he is, as we presume he must be, an economist; let his second attempt at the descriptive, give us the truth respecting his own country. It cannot be denied, that bad laws and British tyranny have placed the Irish cottage in great distress; what must be that of the Scotch peasant, when a poor Irishman, a resident of one of the poorest counties in Ireland, having visited Scotland, reported on his return, that Scotland was the poorest country he ever saw.

LATE FROM FRANCE,

By an arrival at Boston.

There appears to have been large collections of the people of Paris, in different streets, hostile to the missions, which has produced the necessity of ordering out bodies of infantry and light cavalry to be stationed in different positions.—A proclamation was issued by the police, announcing the disturbances occasioned by the mobs, and the determination of government to disperse them, and requesting all good citizens to abstain from mingling in the crowd.

In the first chamber of the Tribunal, judgement has been pronounced in the case of Mons. Montholon, Bertrand and Marchand, against Mons. Lafitte, the banker, by which they recognised his offer to deposit the sums received by him from Napoleon Bonaparte into the court; authorize him to make the deposit at the expense and risk of all whom it may concern.—They also declare, that Counts Montholon, Bertrand and Marchand, cannot for the present receive their demand, and amerce them in cost of suit.

It is mentioned that the King of England would visit Paris, in the month of June next.

RUSSIA AND TURKEY.

A Vienna article is published in the Paris papers, of the following purport: That the cabinet of Vienna has an length taken a decisive step in the affairs of Russia and the Porte.—Prince Metternich has addressed a circular to all the European Courts, and the different governments of Germany. In this remarkable note, Austria is said to have retained the tone of authority she formerly exercised in Europe, and to have directly declared that she will not have War, and is determined to employ all her means for the preservation of peace. I am confidently believed that the Court of Vienna hold this language in concert with the courts of England & France, who have been previously informed thereof, and between whom and Austria the most perfect harmony of views exists in relation to Turkey. It is augured from this, that the Austrian cabinet relies little in the pacific professions of Russia towards the Porte. It is also reported, that the Duke Decazes has left Paris for Germany charged with an important mission. The Paris papers mentioned, that private accounts from London speak of an alliance offensive and defensive between France and England, in case of war in the East.

A Warsaw article states that the total of the Russian army ready to take the field, exclusive of the corps stationed in Bessarabia, at 80 to 100 000 infantry, and 30 to 40,000 cavalry, and 130 pieces of artillery.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

By the ship Natchez, Captain Cook, in 30 days from Greenock, we received Greenock papers to the 12th of March, containing London dates to the 17th.

A letter from Paris says, the Chapels at night resemble a theatrical O. P. now in London.—When the missionaries begin to chaunt a psalm, the congregation rises up, waving their hats, and interrupt the service by singing songs, accompanied with every kind of noise.

An article from Angers states, that the drawbridge of the castle was up every night military duty was performed as in time of war, and couriers passing.

The greatest alarm prevailed at Paris. The streets were paraded by large parties, crying *Vive la Charte, Vive la Nation, Vive Napoleon.*

BRITISH AGGRESSIONS.

We noticed a few days since, the conduct of Capt. Arabin, commander of the British gun brig Argus, in illegally taking possession of American vessels arriving at Bermuda. The following additional particulars are contained in a letter from Captain Phillips, of the schooner Sarah Ann, from Frederickburg.

“On the 17th inst. two leagues from the harbor, I was boarded by a boat from the Argus, with an officer and ten men, who demanded a particular search of every part of the vessel, as also the key of my writing desk and trunk. They took from me my manifest, put a prize master on board, and ordered me up to town. After I anchored, I went on shore to see my agent; when I returned on board, which was after dark I found the boatswain and eight or ten drunk on board, breaking open every part of my cabin, chests and boxes.—They again demanded the key of my trunk, opening my small stores, such as porter and wine, drank what they wanted and then returned, leaving on board two men to guard the vessel. On the 19th, they again came on board and carried on shore all the hams I had on board for my own use though regularly cleared out at the custom-house here, as stores, leaving me about 270 lbs. salt provisions, with which to perform a voyage from this to the West Indies, where I had documents to shew I was bound. Seven men now hold possession of my vessel, under such a seizure, with a perishable cargo on board. They detain every vessel coming in, whether

they have more stores than they think they ought to have or not, during their pleasure.

The following is a list of vessels, seized, and a part of them condemned, under much the same circumstances as fact:—

Schooners Henry Davis, from Thomas town, condemned; Pocahontas, from Rochester, seized; Lydia Walker, Elizabeth City, N. C. seized; Industry, from New York, do; Gen. George Stevens, New York, do; Susana, Stevens, do; Sarah Ann, Phillips, Frederickburg, do. One other schooner, name not recalled, believed however to be the schooner Merit, Giveus, from New York.

P. S. This morning the Captain of the Argus, told Captain Stevens, of the Susanna, reported above, that no American master was allowed to make use of the articles of hams on board, and he would let them know they should not.”

At a dinner given at Paris on Washington's Birth-day, Mr. Erving, late minister plenipotentiary to Spain, presided; the Marquis Lay Fayette, Mr. Gallatin, attended it. Some very liberal toasts were given on the occasion; which are in contest with the sentiments of the European legitimacies. Mr. Gallatin gave “Greece—Her cause is that of the civilized world.” Gen. Lay Fayette toasted, “The American creed; and may all nations be indebted to it for liberal institutions, free communications, and cheap government.” The President toasted, “Beliver, San Martin and Iorbed—May they be inspired by the virtues and emulate the deeds of immortal Washington.” By Mr. Kock, “Perpetuity to the Holy Alliance of the United States.” By Mr. John J. Jones, “The extension of Constitutional Government—by Reform, when practically Revolution, when necessary.”

GREAT HALL.

We are informed that there were cases in the Potomac river, at Hollett's landing, on the 6th inst. at one haul 30 000 fine shad; at the same tide, at the upper landing were caught at two hauls 24,000.—Alexandria paper.

FROM THE LONDON LITERARY GAZETTE.  
Curious Original Letter of General Washington to the Emperor of Morocco.

We have received from Paris a copy of a work, just published, *Wan'age du Maroc, La Soudane*, which was lost on the West Coast of Africa the 30th of March 1819) giving an account of the capture of some of the mariners in the Desert Sahara, and new information respecting the city of Timbuctoo. The work, written by “Charles Tochelet, of the Crew,” is accompanied with a map of the great desert and the surrounding countries, and several plates. French journals gives a very high character of it, but we have not been able to examine the two volumes, in order to ascertain its justice. We can only insert the following extract—a hitherto unpublished letter of General Washington to the Emperor Sidi Mohammed.

[The writer minutely details the manner through which this document came into his possession, which show the Archives care little for the records of relations with Christian powers.]—The translation follows:

Great and Magnanimous Friend—The date of the letter, which the late Congress, by their President, addressed to your Imperial Majesty, the United States of America have thought proper to call their Government, and to institute in one, agreeable to the Constitution, of which I have the honor of herewith inclosing a copy. The time necessarily employed in this arduous task, and the derangement occasioned by so great though peaceful revolution, will apologize and account for your Majesty's not having received the regular advices and marks of attention from the United States, which the friendship and magnanimity of your Majesty towards them afforded reason to expect.

The United States having unanimously appointed me to the supreme authority in this Nation, your Majesty's letter of the 17th August, 1790, which reason of the dissolution of the late government remained unanswered, has delivered to me. I have also received letters which your Imperial Majesty has been so kind as to write, in favour of the United States, to the Basha of Tripoli, and I present to you the acknowledgements and thanks of the United States, for this important mark of friendship for them.

We greatly regret that the hostile position of those regencies towards the Nation, which has never injured the Nation, not to be removed on terms in our power to comply with. Within our territory there are no mines, either of gold or silver, and this young Nation, just rescued from the waste and desolation of war, has not as yet had time to enriches by agriculture and commerce, our soil is bountiful, and our people industrious; and we have reason to flatter







## POETRY

FUGIT IRREVOCABILE TUPUS.

TIME.

"What is your life?—It is even a vapour,  
which appeareth for a little, and then vanisheth  
—away."

Ys—all my grace our mortal day,  
That warms the heart and wins the eye,  
And gives each ardent sense to stray  
From raptures to satiety.  
Wealth—glory grandeur thron'd on high—  
And that which melts the heart of stone,  
The magic beam of Beau y's eye—  
But time glides on—and all are gone.

And thou—whom Heaven's high will denies  
To soar above thy fellow men,  
For thee as dear a home may rise  
In village cot—or mountain glen;  
Where, loving and beloved again,  
Thy hopes—thy heart may rest on one;  
Oh! what is life!—time flies—and then  
Death speeds his dart—and both are gone.

And thou too, wretch—fear not to weep,  
Thy misery may not last for aye—  
Why feel the thought that else might sleep?  
Why waste in hopeless grief away?  
Deserted in thy darker day,  
If friends are fled and thou alone,  
Thy God will prove a firmer stay—  
Seek Him—time flies—and thou art gone.

Oh! what are all the glads of earth—  
Lov's melting smile—youth beauty's bloom  
The pomp of wealth—the pride of birth—  
Are these remember'd in the tomb?  
No—sunk in cold oblivion's gloom,  
They lie—their very names unknown—  
The mouldering marble tells their doom—  
They lived—time fled—and they are gone.

So thou shalt fall—but dost thou deem  
To sleep in peace beneath the sod?  
Dash from thy soul that empty dream—  
And know thyself—and know thy God.  
Shall earth or time restrain his rod?  
Ere death divide thee from his throne,  
Seek mercy through a Saviour's blood—  
Eternity will ne'er be gone.

Chain'd to the dust from whence we spring,  
Why thus from yon bright skies be driven?

O turn to your Eternal King—  
Believe—repent—and be forgiven.  
Haste—seize the proffer'd hope of Heaven,  
While life and light are yet thy own;  
Swift as the passing cloud of even,  
Time glides along—and thou art gone!

FROM THE SOUTHERN INTELLIGENCER.  
LETTERS ON UNITARIANISM.

Addressed to the members of the first Presby-  
terian church in the city of Baltimore, by  
SAMUEL MILLER D. D. Professor of  
Ecclesiastical History and Church Govern-  
ment in the Theological Seminary of the  
Presbyterian Church in the United States at  
Princeton.

A very valuable, and very seasonable  
work. Although Unitarianism has had an  
existence of above a century in our coun-  
try, it is not more than 6 or 7 years, since  
it has ventured to appear in its own un-  
disguised character, and to take any spec-  
ific or appropriate name. Previously to  
the period just mentioned, it laboured to  
merge itself, as far as it could, in the exist-  
ing denominations of the Christian world;  
and, without assuming any distinct or de-  
finite shape of its own, to infuse its influ-  
ence, as far as it had opportunity and suc-  
cess, among every denomination of Chris-  
tians. But in or about the year 1815, it  
was brought fully into the public view by  
the publication of a pamphlet on the part  
of the orthodox, entitled "History of A-  
merican Unitarianism." The materials  
for this publication were taken from a  
book, published on the other side of the  
Atlantic, by one of the leaders of Socinian-  
ism in England. From the documents  
contained in this book, it appears, that  
while the progress of Unitarianism, and  
even its existence in America, were denied  
by the very persons who in this country  
were most sedulous in its support and pro-  
pagation—in their correspondence with  
their transatlantic friends they made a very  
loud boast of the operation, progress, and  
growing triumph of their principles in the  
United States. Since this development,  
they have been constrained in a great mea-  
sure to abandon their ambush mode of  
warfare, and to come out into the open  
field. It was indeed their dernier resort;  
for, after such an exposure as "the His-  
tory," &c. had made of their character and  
plans, it was useless to attempt conceal-  
ment any longer. They have consequent-  
ly been coming out more and more, until,  
from one and another of their publications,  
it has been rendered practicable to deduce  
something like a system out of their works;  
at least so far that the Christian world, if  
still puzzled to know that they do believe,  
need not be at a loss to ascertain what they

do not believe. And one of their leaders  
has described their creed by saying it con-  
sists rather in NOT BELIEVING.

The present work of Dr. Miller grew out  
of a small incident—nothing more than his  
insertion of the following note in the mar-  
gin of a page of the sermon he preached  
about two years ago, on the occasion of  
the ordination of the Rev. Mr. Nevins, at  
Baltimore, viz. "The author cannot for-  
bear to notice and record a declaration  
made to himself by the late Dr. Priestley,  
two or three years before the decease of  
that distinguished Unitarian. In reply to  
a direct avowal on the part of the author,  
that he was a Trinitarian and a Calvinist,  
Dr. Priestley said, 'I do not wonder that  
you Calvinists entertain and express a  
strongly unfavorable opinion of us Unitar-  
ians. The truth is, there neither can,  
nor ought to be, any compromise between  
us. If you are right, WE ARE NOT  
CHRISTIANS AT ALL; and if we are  
right, YOU ARE GROSS IDOLATERS.'"  
And nothing certainly can be more just.  
Between those who believe in the Divinity  
and Atonement of the Son of God, and  
those who entirely reject both, "there is a  
great gulf fixed," which precludes all ecclie-  
siastical intercourse. The former may  
greatly respect and love the latter, on ac-  
count of other qualities and attainments;  
but certainly cannot regard them as  
CHRISTIANS, in any correct sense of the  
word; or as any more in the way of  
salvation, than *Mohammedans* or *Jews*."

The insertion of this note, it seems, was  
made the occasion of vehement personal  
attack on the Doctor, to whom the custo-  
mary epithets of narrow minded, bigoted,  
and uncharitable, were very liberally ap-  
plied, particularly in a published anonymous  
letter to him, from a "Unitarian of Balti-  
more." To this letter the Doctor gave a  
reply, which was also published, in which  
he vindicated with equal mildness and  
firmness the positions he had taken, in re-  
lation to the Christian character of Unitar-  
ians. This ends the correspondence on  
his part, but not on theirs; as they have  
followed him up with successive attacks  
ever since; and, from the following intro-  
ductory remarks in the volume before us,  
we infer, that although he does not choose  
to have any further altercation with Unitar-  
ians themselves, yet his book has been oc-  
casioned by their attack upon him.

"My object in writing at present is your  
benefit. It is to put you on your guard  
against a system of error, which I have no  
hesitation in considering as the most delu-  
sive & dangerous of all that have ever as-  
sumed the Christian name. This system, its  
advocates in your neighbourhood are en-  
deavouring to recommend and establish  
with a zeal worthy of a better cause. From  
the pulpit and the press, by the formal vo-  
lume, and the humble pamphlet, and every  
variety of exhibition that ingenuity can  
devise, they are endeavoring to make an  
impression on the public mind. In every  
direction, and with a profusion of the most  
lavish kind, they are daily scattering abroad  
their instruments of seduction. Probably  
in no part of our country out of *Massachu-  
setts*, do these poisoned agents so com-  
pletely fill the air, or, like one of the  
plagues of *Egypt*, so noisomely 'come up  
into your houses, your chambers, and  
your kneading troughs,' as in *Baltimore*.  
In fact, the Unitarians in that neighbour-  
hood seem to be emulating the zeal of  
some of their brethren in *England*, who  
have been known to go into an orthodox  
church; to withdraw during the prayer,  
that they might not join in 'idolatrous  
devotions;' and on their return, to strew  
on a *Communion table*, which happened to  
be spread on that day, a parcel of Socia-  
nian tracts, and pamphlets." I have heard  
of nothing quite equal to this in the *United  
States*; but, from present appearances, am  
by no means confident that something of  
the same kind will not soon be exhibited.  
Now, though I have no fear of the influ-  
ence of all this on the minds of those who  
read, and think, and inquire, and pray;  
yet there may be others to whom an anti-  
dote is not wholly unnecessary. The sa-  
gacious and eloquent Mr. *Burke* has some-  
where said, "Let us only suffer any person,  
however manifestly he may be in the  
wrong, to tell us his story, morning and  
evening, but for one twelve month, and he  
will be our master." In almost every  
congregation there is a considerable num-  
ber to whom this maxim applies with pecu-  
liar force. The young and experienced,  
who are not aware of the insidious arts of  
error; the busy, who have but little time  
for reading, and little time or disposition  
for profound reflection; the amiable, who  
are ready to look with a partial eye on  
every serious and plausible claim; and the  
gay and worldly, who are predisposed in  
favour of an indulgent system; all these,  
when frequently assailed by the zealous,  
the confident, and the talkative patrons of  
heresy, will be peculiarly liable to be un-  
duly impressed in their favour. When  
they every day hear individuals, and every  
day meet with pamphlets, which on the

\* *RYLAND'S Partiality and Unscriptural  
Direction of Socinian Tract.*—p. 19.

one hand, in the most triumphant tone,  
praise the Unitarian system, as the only  
enlightened, liberal, benevolent, and ra-  
tional system, and its adherents as decisively  
the most learned, amiable, and pious  
friends of truth and candid inquiry; and,  
on the other hand, stigmatize its opponents  
as narrow-minded, prejudiced, austere,  
righteous overmuch, and enemies of liberal  
thinking; when they find these repre-  
sentations made every day, and repeated  
without contradiction, they will be apt at  
length to believe them. When they find  
so many confident assertions, so many  
high authorities, vaunted on one side, and  
little or nothing of a counter, kind pro-  
duced on the other; they may begin to  
think there is really more to be said in fa-  
vour of what they hear called heresy, and  
less in support of what they have been  
accustomed to think truth, than they once  
imagined.

"It is for such persons, more especial-  
ly, that I write. Though neither their oc-  
cupations or habits will allow the greater  
part of them to read a large work, they  
may be willing to spare an hour or two,  
occasionally, to go through a small man-  
ual."

"I hope, my Christian friends, it is un-  
necessary for me to assure you, that in  
offering to your consideration the follow-  
ing remarks, I have not an unfriendly feel-  
ing towards any individuals on earth who  
bear the Unitarian name. On the contrary,  
unless I am deceived, the most hearty  
good will, and the most unfeigned desire  
to promote their welfare, have actuated me  
in this undertaking, and in all that I have  
written. No attack on private character  
is intended. If I know myself, I abhor  
every weapon of this kind. It is not with  
the persons of Unitarians that I have to do,  
but with their acknowledged principles.  
These, I am persuaded, are not only erro-  
neous, but awfully and destructively so.  
No man who allows himself to reflect, can  
be neutral or indifferent in this warfare.  
It is a warfare waged for all that is glo-  
rious in the gospel, and for all that is pre-  
cious in the hopes of man. Deliberately  
believing, as I do, that the system of the  
Unitarians is no thing less than a total de-  
struction and subversion of the Christian re-  
ligion; and that, so far as the gain an influ-  
ence, it is, like that of the fabled *Syrrens* of  
old, to allure but to destroy; it is impossi-  
ble for me to think of making terms with  
such a system.—Having professed to de-  
vote myself unreservedly and for ever to  
the glory of the ever blessed Redeemer,  
'wo is me' if I consent, for a moment, to  
parley with those who blaspheme his  
name, or would degrade his religion! What-  
ever may be the sacrifice, even if it be  
that of life itself, this must be forborne and  
abhorred. While, therefore, I respect the  
persons, and desire to promote the happi-  
ness, of those who embrace the heresy in  
question, I am bound, as a conscientious  
man, to do all in my power to expose the  
sin and danger of the heresy itself, and to  
warn my fellow men against its fatal allu-  
rements. And this, by the grace of God,  
I am resolved to do, as long as the convic-  
tions are such as have long impressed, and  
do now, with a growing strength, impress  
my mind."

### CHRISTIAN BENEVOLENCE.

Real greatness consists not in the indol-  
ent possession of a superior understand-  
ing or superior worldly advantages. Nor  
does it consist in the most active use of  
such an understanding, or such advantages,  
except for the single purpose of doing  
good. All greatness, all distinction, show-  
ing itself in any other way than this, you  
are at liberty to despise. But if a man is  
great in goodness and usefulness you cannot  
disparage him without despising the happi-  
ness of your species. His greatness is  
closely combined with the best interests  
of the world. If we love the best interest  
of the world, we shall love the man who  
promotes it; and we shall love him most  
who promotes it in the highest degree. In  
the contemplation of that great and blessed  
object, which benevolence seeks, we are  
raised above self-interest. We forget our  
individual importance; we forget every  
thing which makes a personal distinction,  
either in our own favour, or in favor of  
others. Let the highest degree of good be  
accomplished, whether by us, or by others,  
as instruments, and we have our desire.  
The only distinction among men, which is  
of any real consequence, is that which  
arises from the degree of their usefulness.  
Mere intellectual greatness, or mere world-  
ly greatness, is indeed an object to which  
ambition looks up with impatient aspira-  
tion. But what is it in the sight of God?  
or in the sight of good men? It is the  
greatness of *Christian benevolence* that we  
admire! It is the greatness not of the man  
who has superior mental endowments, but  
of the man whose superior mental endow-  
ments are all devoted to the cause of  
Christ;—the greatness of the man who,  
feeling that he is not his own, presents  
himself a living sacrifice to God, and ex-  
erts himself for the welfare of his kingdom.  
This is the greatness that disarms hostility,  
that puts envy to shame, that attracts uni-  
versal love, and that does not moulder in

the grave. And this is the greatness  
which every Christian ought to seek; and  
which every Christian seeks, not in propor-  
tion to his pride, but in proportion to his  
benevolence.

A parent should never yield any thing to  
a child, in consequence of its crying and  
teasing. If you give way to its importu-  
nities, it soon perceives its power, issues its  
commands in the shape of cries, tears, and  
clamorous entreaties; and the longer you  
wear the chains of the latter despot, the  
more difficult will you find it to break  
them.

Truth and plain dealing are sometimes  
the proofs and the results of friendship.  
But to utter in conversation any thing  
which, though true, gives useless and un-  
necessary pain, is not only a breach of  
good manners, but of good morals, and in-  
dicates a disposition naturally cruel and  
ferocious. The man who wantonly re-  
torts the mind of his fellow creature  
would torment his body, if he could do  
with impunity.

"Religion has planted itself in all the  
purity of its image, and sufficiency of its  
strength, at the threshold of human mis-  
ery; and is empowered to recall the wan-  
derers from their pilgrimage of woes, and  
direct them in the path to heaven. It has  
diffused a sacred joy in the abode of pain  
and wretchedness; it has illumined the  
dungeon of the captive; it has chased the  
wrinkles from the brow of care;—it has  
a gleam of sacred and tranquil joy into  
chamber of death, gladdened the counte-  
nance of the dying with a triumphant en-  
thusiasm, and diffused throughout the  
earth a faint foretaste of the blessings of  
futurity. It is benign as the light of day,  
and comprehensive as its span.—It is in-  
scribed in the sky of the Christian, it quick-  
ens perseverance with the promises of reward  
—reanimates the drooping spirit—invigori-  
rates the decrepitude of age—and directs  
with a prophetic ken, to the regions of  
eternal felicity. Like the sun, it gives  
every object with its rays, without being  
diminished in its lustre, or shorn of  
power."

A most valuable experienced remedy for  
lowness, proceeding from a fixed contra-  
ction of the parts affected—from the pen-  
cil of a celebrated English surgeon.

Many years ago, while I lived at York  
in Somersetshire, my advice was desired  
for a poor man's child, a boy about 8  
years of age, one of whose legs was con-  
tracted more than when a person is sitting  
in a chair. He could not stretch it out  
nor move it; neither could it be extended  
by any person, without an injury to the  
part affected.

I prescribed a relaxing liniment,  
which currier's oil was the chief ingre-  
dient, and ordered the part effected to be  
gently rubbed with it; but it was of  
great service.

The probable just consequence of the  
boy's living without the use of that limb  
very much moved my pity; and while  
was considering what further he done  
his relief, it came into my mind that the  
gloves of the town brought lamb and  
skins (which were dry, stiff and hard, and  
soft and supple as gloves, by rubbing  
with a liquor made of yolk of eggs and  
ter.

Hereupon I reasoned thus with my-  
self, since this egg liquor is so efficacious  
in removing contractions from the parts  
dead animals fibres, vessels and mus-  
cles, (by art made dry stiff and hard)  
why may it not be as effectual, when ap-  
plied to living animals fibres—membranes,  
in a state of contraction? I resolved to  
try its efficacy in the case of this poor boy.

I ordered the contracted parts of his  
leg to be gently rubbed two or three times  
a day with the egg liquor, and, by this means  
he easily recovered the perfect use of  
leg.

This egg liquor I advised to be made  
the following manner, viz.

Take the yolk of a new laid egg, let  
be beaten with a spoon to the great  
thinness; then by a spoonful of a fine  
add three ounces of pure water, agitate  
the mixture continually, that the egg  
water may be well incorporated.

The liquor may be applied to the con-  
tracted cold, or only milk warm, with  
gentle friction for a few minutes, three  
four times a day.

This remedy I have since advised  
like cases, and with the like happy suc-  
cess; and others to whom I have com-  
municated it, have found the same advan-  
ce from it in like cases.

And as this communication may be use-  
ful to persons lame by a contraction of  
some muscles of the body, I hope it will  
be acceptable to you and to the public.  
Sir, yours, &c.

London, May, 1764.

FOR SALE.

A neat new Jersey Waggon  
Appy to THE PRINCE